

selected ensures that this funding will be drastically reduced. The maternal and child health block grant includes many set asides, resulting in the diversion of \$84 million of the \$116 million transferred from title X. Thus, 70 percent of the money transferred to this block grant could not go to family planning services even if States wanted to earmark the funds for that purpose.

Later today, Representatives GREENWOOD and LOWEY will be offering an amendment to restore the funding for title X. Congressman SMITH will then offer an amendment that restates the bill's provision to eliminate the funding for title X. The Greenwood-LoweY amendment includes specific language clarifying what is already the case for title X—no funding can be used for abortion, nor can funding be used for political advocacy. Title X prevents abortion—these clinics are prohibited from providing abortions or directive counseling.

I will also be offering an amendment later today with Congresswoman LOWEY and Congressman KOLBE to strike the Istook language in the bill allowing States to decide whether to fund Medicaid abortions in the cases of rape and incest. This is not an issue about States' rights. States can choose to participate in the Medicaid Program; however, once that choice is made, they are required to comply with all Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, including funding abortions in the cases of rape and incest. Every Federal court that has considered this issue has held that State Medicaid plans must cover all abortions for which Federal funds are provided by the Hyde amendment.

Abortions as a result of rape and incest are rare—and they are tragic. The vast majority of Americans support Medicaid funding for abortions that are the result of those violent, brutal crimes against women. I urge my colleagues to support the Lowey-Morella amendment.

Another amendment added in committee makes an unprecedented intrusion into the development of curriculum requirements and the accreditation process for medical schools. An amendment will be offered by Congressman GANSKE and Congresswoman JOHNSON to strike this language in the bill, and I will be speaking in favor of their effort as well.

There is also troubling language in the bill that restricts the enforcement of title IX in college athletics. Congresswoman MINK will be offering an amendment to strike this language, and I urge support for this amendment.

Several additional amendments attempt to legislate on this bill, and I am opposed to these efforts as well. The entire appropriations process has been circumvented in the last several bills, and I am outraged at the efforts to bypass the appropriate, deliberative legislative process in this House. I am particularly troubled by the efforts of several colleagues to severely restrict the advocacy activities non-profit organizations. If my colleagues believe that current law regarding such activities is insufficiently restrictive, then they should seek to change it through the appropriate legislative channels, not through the appropriations process.

In regard to funding cuts in the bill, I am very concerned with the scope of the cuts in education programs. I am very dismayed by the elimination or severe reductions in the Goals 2000 Program, the Women's Educational Equity Act, the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act, the Office of Civil Rights in the

Department of Education, Head Start, the IDEA Program, title I, Vocational Educational, and the School to Work Program.

I am also concerned with the bill's disproportionate cuts in drug and alcohol treatment and prevention programs. The bill would cut 68 percent of the demonstration programs and 18 percent of the total HHS treatment and prevention funding. Some of the current programs that will be hardest hit are those serving women and children. I am particularly concerned with reductions for residential substance abuse treatment programs serving pregnant women and children; Congressman DURBIN and I have worked over the past several years to expand the availability of these critical services that save lives and tremendous health and social costs. The cost of not treating drug and alcohol problems far exceeds the savings in this bill.

I am further concerned with the elimination of the consolidated AIDS research budget appropriation, and, for the first time since 1983, the lack of a specific funding level for AIDS research at NIH. While report language added by Congresswoman NANCY PELOSI improves the bill, I remain concerned that the current centralized AIDS research effort through the OAR will be diminished. A strong OAR vested with budget authority is the most effective way to coordinate and guide the 24 AIDS efforts within the institutes at NIH. I will be working with the Senate to restore the current structure of the OAR consolidated budget of the NIH.

I will also be working to restore funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Older Americans Act, and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP]. While it is impossible to provide level funding for every program in this bill with such a reduced allocation, I believe that many of these programs have suffered cuts that are too deep to sustain their important functions.

I urge my colleagues to vote for amendments to address many of the problems in the legislation, and if they fail, to oppose the bill.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Greenwood amendment to restore Federal funds for title X family planning.

Title X of the Public Health Service Act was enacted in 1970. In its 25 years of existence, the program has enjoyed bipartisan support. This program provides services to low-income and uninsured working women. In addition to family planning services, title X clinics provide screening for breast and cervical cancer, sex-

ually transmitted infections, and hypertension. As stated in Mr. Greenwood's amendment, funds are prohibited to be used for abortion, directive counseling, literature or propaganda that promotes abortion or a political candidate.

I believe this plants the Title X Family Planning Program firmly in the realm of prevention and wellness. Often, the battle that young women face is a battle of education. In many cases what these women need is self esteem, belief in themselves, and confidence in the strength that they possess. These qualities are enhanced by education and care. Title X clinics are a part of that process. The educational and emotional assistance offered by family planning clinics can increase awareness, decreasing the chance of an unplanned pregnancy.

Mr. Chairman, I do not often rise to speak on the issue of reproductive rights and family planning. My wife and I have been married 42 years, reared three fine children, and have been blessed with eight grandchildren. It is my hope that the women who receive title X services can be blessed with such a family if they so choose. Let us give them those choices. Let us continue to fund the education and services offered by title X family planning clinics. Support the Greenwood amendment.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2127) marking appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes:

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my dismay over the elimination of the Summer Youth Employment Program in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, Appropriations bill of 1996. Over the course of this summer, this program will enrich the lives of more than 600,000 low-income students across the Nation, helping them develop the skills essential to achieving self-sufficiency, independence, and career success.

The Summer Youth Employment Program provides young men and women between the ages of 14 to 21 with summer positions in libraries, hospitals, parks, and recreation centers. In addition to work experience, the program provides basic and remedial education and job search assistance, preparing our Nation's youth for further successful participation in the work force.

The program has helped employ and train more than 7 million students over an 11 year period. A survey conducted by the National Society for Hebrew Day Schools found three-fifths of former SYEP participants successfully employed in professional, managerial, computer, technical, sales, health or public safety fields. The Summer Youth Employment Program does more than give students a positive